

**LYTHAM**  
**URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

---

**REPORT**

ON THE

**SANITARY CONDITION OF LYTHAM**

DURING THE YEAR 1913,

BY

**J. CECIL FISHER,**

M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Oxon). M.R.C.S.; L.R.C.P.,

Medical Officer of Health.

# STATISTICAL AND GENERAL SANITARY MEMORANDA, 1913.

---

Population of District... ... ... 1881 ... 4121

Do. Do. ... ... 1891 ... 4656

Do. Do. ... ... 1901 ... 7185

Do. Do. ... ... 1911 ... 9451

Do. Do. ... ... \*1913 ... 10000

Estimated to the middle of the year.

---

Occupants per occupied House ... ... ... 4.5

Occupied Houses ... ... ... ... 2190

---

Birth Rate per 1,000 per annum ... ... ... 14.0

---

Death Rate—General ... ... ... ... 12.3

Do. Zymotic ... ... ... ... .5

Do. Respiratory (exclusive of Phthisis) 1.9

Do. Phthisis ... ... ... ... .1

Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Infants born... 71.4

---

Rateable Value ... ... ... 1883 ... £25,795

Do. Do. ... ... ... 1893 ... £31,082

Do. Do. ... ... ... 1903 ... £60,606

Do. Do. ... ... ... 1913 ... £77,091

REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
FOR THE YEAR 1913.

---

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
LYTHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Fourteenth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of Lytham for your consideration.

I have, again, to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Yates, the Inspector of Nuisances, for his assistance in compiling my report.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. CECIL FISHER.

February, 1914.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

I estimate the population of Lytham to be 10,000; the Census of April, 1911, showed that our population was 9,451, consequently there is an increase of 549 inhabitants in the meantime; I consider that this is a quite reasonably-estimated increase, after having taken into consideration the number of new houses that have been built and occupied since then.

The increase is almost entirely due to the extending popularity of Lytham as a residential and health resort, as the births have shown no great preponderance over the deaths for this period.

The estimated population of the Lytham Urban District is distributed in the various Wards as follows:—

North-East Ward	...	...	2,800
North-West Ward	...	...	1,508
South-East Ward	...	...	1,318
South-West Ward	...	...	4,374
—			—
Total	...	...	10,000

### BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in 1913 was 137, and the births of 3 additional infants have been allocated to Lytham by the Registrar General; the nett number of births was, consequently, 140, viz., 62 boys and 78 girls, and the birth rate was 14.0 per 1,000 per annum. The decreased birth rate is to some extent discounted by the diminishing rate of infantile mortality.

Below is a Table showing how the 140 births were distributed in the various Wards, where they are arranged

alongside the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, so as to demonstrate the relation born by the infantile mortality to the number of births in each sub-division of the district:—

	Population	Births	Rate per 1000	Number of Deaths of Infants under One year of age.	Proportion per 1000 births
N.E. WARD ...	2800	68	24.0	6	88.2
N.W. WARD ...	1580	10	6.6	1	100.0
S.E. WARD ...	1318	20	15.1	..	..
S. W. WARD ...	4374	42	9.6	4	95.2
WHOLE DISTRICT	10000	140	14.0	11	71.4

### MORTALITY.

The actual number of deaths that took place in the town was 120, viz.: 42 males and 78 females; in addition to these I have received a list of 10 residents, whose deaths were registered elsewhere, and have secured the transfer of 7 deaths of visitors to other localities. The nett mortality attributable to the Lytham Urban District, consequently, was 123, and the death rate 12.3 per 1,000 per annum. Six of the above deaths took place in the Lytham Cottage Hospital.

The death rate continues to be low, and signifies the high expectation of life of 81 years for Lytham residents; the low mortality is largely the result of improved conditions of life, a diminishing birth rate and a decreasing infantile mortality, but these factors will, in time, have a lessened influence, and then it may be reasonably expected that the death rate will show a slight upward tendency.

The infantile mortality is quite satisfactory as compared with the County and other Urban District rates, 11 children dying before the completion of their first year of life; the proportion of infants who died under 1 year of age to the number of births was 71.4 per 1,000.

### ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

With the exception of the Diphtheria statistics (to which I refer elsewhere) the Zymotic history of Lytham has been highly satisfactory.

It is most encouraging to record the fact that enteric fever has only occurred twice during 1913, and that the improvement that has been in progress, for several years, with regard to scarlet fever, has been again maintained.

The most important non-notifiable Zymotic diseases are Measles and Whooping Cough; I have ample evidence from my colleagues and the Heads of the Elementary Schools that the incidence of these has been very small, and I have only once had occasion to advise you to close a School viz., the Council's School, for Measles, last February.

Wherever possible, patients suffering from infectious disease were removed to the Moss Side Infectious Diseases Hospital; this year 20 out of 24 cases of notifiable disease were thus dealt with.

Zymotic diseases were responsible for 5 deaths, thus giving a death-rate for these diseases of .5 per 1,000 per annum.

To assist in ascertaining whether a local outbreak of infectious disease is taking place in an Elementary School,

a special record is kept showing the number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria which occur in any School, and it is easy to determine what part any of them appear to be taking in the spread of these diseases. An instance of the importance of this record occurred in the case of St. Peter's Schools during the year; of the six cases of Diphtheria notified to me, five of the patients affected were attending this School, and the children contracted the illness at the same period of the year.

I do not consider that the Schools have played an active part in the propagation of Scarlet Fever.

During the year under review, the milk supply of Lytham was not responsible for the spread of any infectious trouble.

On receipt of a notification, careful investigation is made into all the circumstances, and in many instances it was found that no direct clue as to the source of infection was available.

No change has been made in the method of house disinfection after an infectious case, our system being a highly-efficient one, in my opinion; walls, furniture, etc., are sprayed with a strong solution of Formalin, and the rooms fumigated with Formalin in gaseous form; papers are stripped from the walls, and the rooms re-disinfected and re-papered. Infected bedding and clothing are removed to the steam disinfector for sterilization.

## SCARLET FEVER.

Our statistics are again most encouraging; in spite of a progressive increase in the population the number of cases has only been 15; none of these patients have died.

Scarlet Fever is becoming of such a mild type that it is frequently difficult to recognise by Doctors for a week or more until the peeling stage has been reached, and consequently it is impossible for parents to determine the nature of the illness: this mildness of type will be the great difficulty sanitary officials will have to contend with, for the future, in their efforts to stamp out the disease.

I am satisfied that removal of Scarlet Fever patients from a workman's home has largely prevented the occurrence of further cases in the house. Moreover, it has undoubtedly conferred a boon on the public; only one case has been treated at home during the past year with the result that we have had a practically continuous clean bill of health with regard to Scarlet Fever, the commonest notifiable disease we have to contend with.

In all cases a full enquiry was made into the circumstances, and every precaution taken against the spread of infection.

The 15 cases were distributed through the Wards as follows:—N.E. Ward, 6; N.W. Ward, 2; S.E. Ward, 2; S.W. Ward, 5.

#### ENTERIC FEVER.

I have much pleasure in placing on record a statement regarding Enteric or Typhoid Fever.

Two cases have occurred, and I find that only once, in 1896, was the incidence of the disease less, whilst for the last 10 years the average number of cases per annum was 6.7.

Recent years have seen numerous sanitary reforms, and I have no hesitation in attributing this favourable state

of affairs to these factors. The small incidence of Typhoid Fever speaks eloquently for the general sanitary condition of the town.

During the year a third case was notified to me under a misapprehension, and the patient was subsequently found to be suffering from another and non-infectious disease, from which she died.

The diagnosis was withdrawn by the Doctor, and the case removed from our statistics after the particulars had been notified to the Local Government Board and the County Medical Officer of Health.

Of the two cases of Typhoid Fever, one was removed to Moss Side and recovered; the other died at home on the day that I received the notification.

A Lytham person residing elsewhere contracted Typhoid Fever, which was not notified in Lytham; he died, and the death has been transferred to this District by the Registrar-General. The case has been dealt with in our mortality figures, but omitted from our Typhoid Fever statistics, as there was no connection at all between the incidence of the disease and the Lytham Urban District.

### DIPHTHERIA.

I have received notification of six cases of Diphtheria. This, of course, is an exceptional record, but the number in our immediate vicinity and the County generally has been largely in excess of the normal, and we must look for a reason that applies equally to all parts of this part of the country, and the obvious one is climatic.

I am quite satisfied that the cause is, directly or indirectly, the prolonged drought experienced in the

Summer months. All the cases occurred subsequently to this period. I hope that this is the true source of the mischief, for a Summer such as 1913 is unlikely to recur, and the effect, an increased incidence of Diphtheria, will be equally improbable.

Of these cases, 5 were removed to Moss Side, of whom one died; the one that was treated at home also died.

Swabs of throats suspected as being Diphtheritic were taken on 10 occasions, and were subjected to examination without involving the patient in any expense, and they were extremely useful in several instances in clearing up the diagnosis.

The Council's offer of a gratuitous supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin was taken advantage of by the Medical Practitioners 9 times, and this would certainly contribute greatly to the satisfactory recovery the majority of the children experienced.

#### MEASLES.

I considered it my duty to advise you to close an Elementary School (the Council's School), on one occasion, for Measles. The number of cases in the town for the year was small, and what there were recovered, for no deaths from it have been recorded.

I appeal to the Heads of the Elementary Schools to be good enough to continue to send intimation of all absentees from this cause since, Measles not being a notifiable disease, we have no other certain means of acquiring the knowledge, and this voluntary notification assists in curtailing the spread of the mischief, to the benefit of the district and scholars.

An improvement in the incidence of Measles can be looked for when parents have realized that the disease is a serious one. With our present knowledge of the behaviour of Measles, there is no likelihood of compulsory notification assisting in its prevention; parents would be wise to bear in mind that it is frequently attended by complications of a grave nature.

### DIARRHOEA.

This is a disease which gives us no anxiety in Lytham, and in its Zymotic form rarely appears in our death returns. This year there were extremely few cases, and there was only one death of an infant certified as Gastro enteritis.

### PTHISIS.

One person died of Phthisis during the year; this is a smaller number than has been our experience in the past, but the figures are too small to be of any value for statistical purposes. During the last 20 years there has been a marked decline in the mortality from Tuberculosis in this country, and this is due entirely to the many and varied sanitary reforms effected during the period. Continuance of the activities of the sanitary authorities, assisted by the benefits of the National Insurance Act, will undoubtedly result in further, and perhaps more rapid progress towards the extinction of the disease.

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
No. of deaths from Phthisis	5	7	3	9	5	11	7	7	4	
Rate per 1000 .....	.6	.7	.3	.9	.5	1.0	.7	.7	.4	

Notification of all cases of pulmonary and non pulmonary tuberculosis is now compulsory ; this year I have received 7 notifications ; two patients obtained Sanatorium treatment, and one case is in the Kirkham Workhouse.

On receipt of a notification, the premises are visited, and I have made such enquiries and taken such steps as appeared to be necessary to prevent the spread of the mischief ; this involved investigations regarding the source of the disease, and inquiries into the housing conditions of the patient ; the premises were thoroughly disinfected in a manner similar to that adopted in the case of the other infectious diseases. Other preventive measures carried out by myself and the Inspector were detailed to you in my report for the year 1912.

## **GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.**

### **INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.**

The routine work in connection with the investigation of complaints, nuisances, enquiries into infectious diseases, and visits to work in progress and the Abattoirs takes up considerable time and, in addition, inspections have been made under the Housing and Town Planning Atcs, 1909. The number of inspections was 2,167.

Defects of various kinds were found and remedied as soon as possible. The sanitary condition of the town has been maintained by the removal of conditions likely to be a menace to the health of the district, and by careful and prompt attention to all matters affecting the Sanitary Department.

Summary of details of nuisances, etc., remedied:—

445 Visits to Nuisances.

266     ,,     Abattoirs.

534     ,,     Manure Receptacles.

153     ,,     Sanitary Conveniences.

65     ,,     Milkshops, Cowsheds and Dairies.

66     ,,     Piggeries.

277     ,,     Work in progress.

166     ,,     Workshops and Bakelhouses.

38     ,,     Infectious Diseases.

157 Miscellaneous visits and inspections.

— —

2167

**Total.**

### Summary of Improvements Effected:

- 129 Drains cleansed and repaired.
- 42 W.C.'s and soilpipes repaired.
- 15 Insanitary W.C.'s removed and new ones provided.
- 31 Gutters and spouts repaired.
- 11 Back-yards, etc., re-asphaltered.
- 4 Houses re-drained.
- 2 Privies converted into W.C.'s.
- 12 Ashpits done away with and dustbins substituted.
- 162 Dustbins provided.
- 57 Drains and sanitary fittings tested and passed.
- 124 Rooms disinfected.
- 943 Articles disinfected.

In dealing with the above nuisances, 52 preliminary notices have been served upon owners of property, and their abatement was caused with a minimum amount of friction as the result of personal interview or letter, and it has not been necessary for the Council to serve any notices during the year. Every effort has been made to improve the sanitary condition of the district, and to effect this we have dealt with the "so-called dry ashpits," 12 of which have been pulled down altogether and dustbins substituted. The chief nuisances dealt with during the year have, as usual, been blocked drains and W.C.'s, and I must again emphasise the fact that in the majority of cases these blockages were caused by insufficient flushing, and I trust the time is not far distant when we may have the privilege of adopting the Syphon System; I can assure you that all the property-owners, and especially the occupiers, would welcome the use of the Syphon Cistern.

### HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACTS.

The requirements of the above have been attended to in a satisfactory manner in this district, and it has not

been necessary for the Council to serve notices upon owners for any work to be carried out.

Several important alterations have been effected as the result of personal interviews. As there are no slum dwellings or insanitary areas, Lytham does not come under the serious attention of the above Acts. House inspections have revealed several defects of a varied nature, and these have been dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1875.

I am pleased to report that several villas have been built in the S.W. Ward, and a fair number of cottages in the N.E. Ward, and a few in the S.E. Ward.

It is to be hoped that the erection of cottages of a low rental will be continued.

The character of the workmen's dwellings is good, and they have adequate air space and ventilation. The streets are kept in a clean condition, and there is ample space allowance for all back-yards in connection with the cottage property, which, as a whole, is satisfactory. All the closet accommodation is on the water carriage system, and all W.C.'s are of the wash-down type.

No. of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	0
,, Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied without making Closing Orders	...				3
,, Dwelling Houses put in a fit state of habitation after making Closing Orders	...	...			0
,, Dwelling Houses discontinued as residences	...				1
,, Dwelling Houses demolished	...	...	...		1
,, Dwelling Houses partially demolished	...	...			1

The Salerooms in Bannister Street and the two old cottages behind (previously closed voluntarily as being unfit for Human Habitation) have been reconstructed and converted into three splendid cottages, and the drains and sanitary fittings were re-organised. The dwelling-house referred to above as being partially demolished was an old thatched cottage with a room adjoining on the ground floor. This room was very damp and in an insanitary condition, and the owner, on being interviewed, decided to pull down that portion immediately. Three other houses have been made habitable by carrying out such work as was necessary.

#### MILKSHOPS, COWSHEDS, AND DAIRIES.

There are 33 Cowsheds, Milkshops and Dairies in the District, and these have been visited periodically, and were found to be in a clean and sanitary condition.

The limewashing and cleansing were done in every instance, although several calls had to be made to some of them before the work was completed. During the year, the cattle appear to have been kept in an improved condition. The public are more alive to the importance of a clean and wholesome milk supply, and the farmers and milk purveyors should make every effort to secure the purity of milk vessels, and the scrupulous cleanliness among all persons connected with the trade. Consumers may also contribute to the health of the community by attention to the utensils used for the storage of milk; it would be a wise precaution to protect the milk from infection caused by flies, dust, etc., by placing a fine muslin cloth over the milk vessels and keeping them in a suitable place. I have been able to satisfy myself that no case of infectious disease has been due to the milk supply, hence I have not considered it necessary to take samples for bacteriological examination during the year.

The Tuberculosis Order which came into force on May 1st, 1913, is of a practical character; it is carried out by the County Council, and it is now compulsory for cow-keepers to report to them all cases of Tuberculosis in animals. This is a step forward, and will be a means of safeguarding the milk supply, and will no doubt result in reducing the incidence of tubercular diseases in children. The premises where the tubercular cattle were kept have been visited, and the beasts isolated until such time as arrangements could be made for their disposal, and for the compensation to be determined. In all cases the animals were slaughtered and examined by the County Council's Veterinary Inspector, and then sent to the Knacker's Yard, and in no case was any of the meat used for human food.

### THE ABATTOIRS

Have been visited on 266 occasions, practically every day when killing took place.

The number of animals killed was 414 beasts, 204 calves, 202 pigs, and 6,523 sheep; as compared with 448 beasts, 256 calves, 211 pigs, and 5,989 sheep during 1912. This shows a decrease in beasts, calves and pigs, and an increase in sheep. The high standard of our meat supply has been maintained: only 162 lbs. of beef, 68 lbs. of mutton, and 137 lbs. of offal were destroyed as unfit for food. The premises have been kept in a very satisfactory condition, and continue to meet the requirements of the Butchers, who have always willingly accepted the Inspector of Nuisances' decisions whilst carrying out his duties there, and they are again to be congratulated upon their efforts to provide the public with a good and wholesome meat supply, second to none in the country. All animals were killed by the most up-to-date and humane methods. The

Poulterers, Fish and Game shops are regularly visited, and the meat coming from outside districts is inspected and examined when opportunity presents itself.

#### FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

The Factories, Workshops and Bakehouses have been visited at regular intervals during the year, and on the whole, found to be in a satisfactory condition, and the various regulations required by the above Acts have been carried out. The workshops are suitable premises, and the workers, in the majority of cases, carry out their work under ideal sanitary conditions as regards air space, etc. The bakehouses, too, are well kept, and maintain the high standard of efficiency of recent years. Too much care cannot be taken in the making of bread, etc., and the public can rest assured that their main article of food is made under the most hygienic conditions. There are no underground bakehouses in Lytham. His Majesty's Inspector of Factories has notified us of a few minor defects, which were immediately attended to, and several new workshops have also been notified.

The following industries are carried on in the workshops, viz.:—

- 19 Confectionery.
- 11 Dressmaking.
- 3 Millinery.
- 8 Tailoring.
- 8 Boot repairing.
- 2 Saddlery.
- 2 Cycle repairs.
- 1 Coach painting.
- 2 Coach builders.
- 3 Joinery.
- 1 Boot Polish manufacturing.
- 2 Blacksmiths.
- 1 Tinsmiths.
- 1 Garage.
- 1 Golf club repairs.

## SANITARY CONVENIENCES, ETC.

153 visits have been paid to the Sanitary Conveniences, and 534 to the Manure Receptacles, and every effort has been made to prevent any nuisances arising from the latter by the regular weekly removal of manure, especially in the Summer-time, with the result that complaints have been rare. In one instance a notice was served under Sec. 49 of the Public Health Act, 1875; the manure was disposed of, and other manure owners became more prompt to remove the same.

The sanitary conveniences have been well looked after. Nothing has yet been done regarding the much-needed conveniences at Fairhaven, and it is to be hoped that the Council will see their way to erect suitable ones during the coming year.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

38 visits have been paid to cases of Infectious Disease, and 124 rooms and 943 articles of clothing, etc., were disinfected. 20 cases were removed to the Fylde Joint Hospital Moss Side, near Lytham, and after removal the premises were thoroughly sprayed and fumigated with Formalin, whilst the bedding, clothing, etc., were disinfected by steam at the Destructor. In the cases of Enteric Fever and Diphtheria, the drains were always tested with smoke, and I was able to satisfy myself that the condition of the drains and sanitary fittings could be excluded as the cause of the disease. Very strict supervision was exercised when cases of Infectious Disease were treated at home, visits were paid from time to time and disinfectants were left, and instructions given as to the careful and complete isolation of the patient and, after convalescence, the rooms were thoroughly

disinfected and the stripping of the paper from the walls and re-papering were insisted upon. Seven cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified and special advice given as to the precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the mischief. After a death from consumption the rooms and bedding were disinfected, and also when a consumptive person had removed from one house to another.

The Council's offer to supply disinfectant free at the Council Offices has been taken advantage of.

#### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The chief event during the past year in connection with the sewerage system and the disposal of the sewage of the district, has been the commencement of the work at the West End of providing a new 30 inch outfall sewer and a storage culvert and it is confidently expected that this will remove the nuisance from flooding experienced in Fairhaven and Ansdell, and will also lead to great sanitary improvement in these districts.

At the East End Sewage Works the new 12 inch pump, which the Council are now installing, will enable the works to cope more adequately with the increased volume of sewage and rainfall, the result of the increase in population and the paved area of streets and back yards.

It is to be hoped that the further improvements in the screening and removal of solid matters from the sewage at the East End works, which the Council have now under consideration, will lead to a still greater sanitary improvement at the works, and so maintain their character of being the most up-to-date works on the Fylde coast.

A number of new streets chiefly in the Mythop district have been laid with tarmacadam during the past year, and a considerable length of secondary roads has been converted from ordinary macadam to tarmacadam. This and the use of tar spraying, which has been further extended, have led to a great improvement in scavenging and consequently in the cleanliness of the streets and roads, making them pleasanter and healthier both for vehicular traffic and pedestrians. Scavenging is carried out in an efficient and satisfactory manner by the Surveyor's Department. Dustbins are attended to once a week (there being about 2,200 in use), and very few complaints are received as regards the emptying of them. On an average 12 tons of dustbin refuse per day are burnt at the Destructor. All trade refuse, such as fish, offal, etc., is removed daily. The cost of refuse removal and disposal is about £835 per annum.

## SCHOOLS.

The health of the children attending the Elementary Day Schools has been well maintained during the past year and the premises have been visited at intervals and the sanitation found to be excellent. During the summer vacation all the schools were thoroughly disinfected by fumigation and Formalin spray. It has only been necessary to close one school on account of infectious Disease.

## WATER SUPPLY

The quality of the water supplied by the Fylde Water Board to our district may be gathered from the most recent analysis which shows it as "good both from a chemical and bacteriological standpoint."

The necessities of the future wants of the whole area of supply (and especially on this part of the coast) are evidently being realised by the Fylde Water Board who have acquired additional gathering ground in the Hodder Valley from which an adequate and pure supply for an increasing number of consumers will be available.

There are no Cellar Dwellings, Common Lodging Houses or Offensive Trades in Lytham.

The amount of Poor Law Relief distributed in Lytham during 1913 was £59 10s. 6d. as compared with £65 11s. 6d. in 1912, showing a decrease of £6 1s. 0d.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The work under this Act has been carried out by the County Police who during the past year have taken 12 samples in Lytham, viz:—

5 Spirits (Whisky, etc.), 1 Coffee, 1 Mustard, 1 Lard, 2 Milk, 1 Pepper, 1 Potted Meat. All were found to be genuine or passable.

In addition to the above, a large number of milk samples were obtained from farmers on the borders of our district, who supply milk to the inhabitants of Lytham and these also were genuine.

#### BEACH AND FORESHORE.

The Beach and Foreshore were inspected daily during the summer months and three times per week during the rest of the year. All offensive matter was immediately removed or buried and, taken on the whole, the sands have presented a fairly clean appearance and we have received very few complaints.

#### LYTHAM COTTAGE HOSPITAL

Has 26 beds, which is equivalent to 2.5 beds per 1,000 of the population: it is fully equipped, is thoroughly appreciated by residents, and serves its purpose admirably.

**TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.**

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Births			Total Deaths registered in the district			Transf-ferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the district		
		Uncorrected Number	Nett Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in district	of Residents not registered in district	Number	Under 1 year	At All Ages	Number
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	8839	136	...	15.3	132	14.9	..	2	10	73.5	134	15.1
1909	9076	139	...	15.3	114	12.5	..	5	14	100.7	119	13.1
1910	9313	156	...	16.7	110	11.8	..	5	11	70.5	115	12.3
1911	9550	122	126	13.2	105	10.9	1	7	11	87.3	111	11.6
1912	9790	136	139	14.2	112	11.4	6	12	12	86.3	118	12.0
1913	10000	137	140	14.0	120	12.0	7	10	11	71.4	123	12.3

**Table II.—Cases of Infectious Disease  
notified during the year 1913.**

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole district							Total Cases notified		Total cases re'd to Hospital
	Ages—Years							N.E. Ward	N.W. Ward	
	All Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 Upwards		
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1 5	5
Erysipelas	...	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever	15	2	13	..	..	..	6	2	2	5 14
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1 1
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other forms Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	

**Table III.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year  
1913.**

Causes of Death.	Deaths at subjoined ages of Residents occurring within or without the district									Total Deaths in Public institutions in the Dist
	123	II	3	2	4	2	11	31	59	
Enteric Fever .....	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup .....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Influenza .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmy. Tuberculosis) .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Disease .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease .....	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever .....	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Meningitis .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease .....	16	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	8	..
Bronchitis .....	8	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	..
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	8	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	..
Other diseases of respiratory organs .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Nephritis & Brights Disease .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .....	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide .....	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide .....	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Other Defined Diseases .....	40	2	..	..	..	1	1	14	22	4
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .....	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..
	123	II	3	2	4	2	11	31	59	6

**Table IV.—Infant Mortality during the Year 1913.**

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks		2-3 weeks		3-4 weeks		Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months		6-9 months		Total deaths under 1 year
		Certified .....	Uncertified ...	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	
ALL CAUSES.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small-pox .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicken-pox .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet fever .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping-Cough .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria and Croup .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	I
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I
Convulsions .....	I	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Laryngitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bronchitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I
Diarrhoea .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....
Enteritis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	I
Gastritis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rickets .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffocation, overlying .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injury at birth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atelectasis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congenital Malformations .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Premature birth .....	.....	I	.....	I	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	I
Other Causes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	I		2	7				2				2	II

Table Y.—Sanitary Inspector's Report for each Month during 1913.

MONTH.	HOURS OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE.	VISITS TO NUISANCES.	VISITS TO ABattoIRS.	VISITS TO MANURE RECEPtACLES.	VISITS TO SANITARY CONVENiences.	VISITS TO MILKShOPS, COWShEDS, AND DAIRIES.	VISITS TO WORKShOPS AND BAKeHOUSES.	VISITS TO PISSERIES.	VISITS AND SANITARY INSPECTIONS.	NO. OF VIsITS TO INFECTIOUS DISEASE.	INFECTIOUS DISEASE.		Drains and Sanitary Fittings of Houses Tested.		W.C.'s Repaired.		Insanitary W.C.'s Removed and New Ones Provided.		Gutters and Spouts Repaired.		No. of Back Yards Re-asphalted.		No. of Houses Re-Drained.		No. of Privies Converted into Water Closets.		Ashpits, Done away with—Dust Bins Substituted.		Dust Bins Provided.		Beasts.		Calves.		Pigs.		Sheep.		ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT ABATTOIRS.		PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.	
											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL																			
29.06	445	1303	65	166	66	157	277	38	20	124	943	57	129	42	15	31	4	11	11	12	12	2	414	204	12	4	165	2	165	2	400	34	34	400								
29.07	446	1304	65	166	66	157	277	38	20	124	943	57	129	42	15	31	4	11	11	12	12	2	414	204	12	4	165	2	165	2	356	38	38	356								
29.08	447	1305	65	166	66	157	277	38	20	124	943	57	129	42	15	31	4	11	11	12	12	2	414	204	12	4	165	2	165	2	457	20	20	457								
29.09	448	1306	65	166	66	157	277	38	20	124	943	57	129	42	15	31	4	11	11	12	12	2	414	204	12	4	165	2	165	2	356	38	38	356								
29.10	449	1307	65	166	66	157	277	38	20	124	943	57	129	42	15	31	4	11	11	12	12	2	414	204	12	4	165	2	165	2	356	38	38	356								
29.11	450	1308	65	166	66	157	277	38	20	124	943	57	129	42	15	31	4	11	11	12	12	2	414	204	12	4	165	2	165	2	356	38	38	356								
29.12	451	1309	65	166	66	157	277	38	20	124	943	57	129	42	15	31	4	11	11	12	12	2	414	204	12	4	165	2	165	2	356	38	38	356								

